

The Times and Democrat.

Established in 1869.
Vol. 40.....No. 69Published Three Times a Week.
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.Entered as second-class matter
Jan. 9, 1909, at the postoffice at Orangeburg, S. C., under the Act of Congress of March, 1879.Jas. L. Sims, Editor and Proprietor.
Jas. Izlar Sims, Associate Editor.Subscription Rates.
One Year\$1.50
Six Months75
Three Months40

Advertising Rates furnished on application.

Remittances should be made by checks, money orders, registered letters, or express orders, payable to The Times and Democrat, Orangeburg, S. C.

It is the part of true wisdom to be at peace with men and at war with their vices.

The man who is always suspicious of others usually gives good cause for others to be suspicious of him.

The man who goes round searching for happiness will have as hard a time as Diogenes had in searching for an honest man. Happiness can be found, not by looking for it but forgetting oneself in service for others.

A good deal of patriotic fervor is displayed about the Fourth of July, even as considerable thankfulness is expressed towards the end of November and any number of good resolutions made at the opening of every year, and all that is well. But what is most needed is a patriotism and a thankful spirit and good resolutions that shall continue the year through.

The Japanese courts have just sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment some twenty members of parliament who were found guilty of accepting bribes from the Japanese sugar trust. If a similar celerity is shown in this country in convicting guilty members of the American sugar trust, especially the "men higher up," very general satisfaction will be felt.

It is a long time since the States voted on a constitutional amendment. The last two or three to be adopted were on questions arising out of the civil war and were largely political. The one now to be presented is purely economic and will probably be thoroughly tried out on its merits and without political or sectional bias. The action of the several States will be followed with keenest interest.

Things are beginning to look serious for the man who wants to marry. Young women are raising the day of rebellion and stipulate as an essential condition to marriage that the suitors actively support women's suffrage. And recently a young woman revolted at the altar and left the building because she would not consent to live in the city her prospective husband had decided on. It remains to be seen whether a more generous supply of caramels, ice cream, boat rides and other things dear to the feminine heart will produce a change of sentiment.

The terrible bridge disaster on the St. Lawrence below Quebec a year ago has led bridge engineers to exercise greater caution and to some extent revise their ideas. Because of the necessity of longer bridges, of high level and wider spans, bridge construction has evidently reached a critical stage and many experts believe the Quebec disaster shows that the cantilever principle has about reached its limit. It is this fear, perhaps, which has led the authorities to now seek more expert advice before the Quebec bridge is rebuilt. As immense structures are in process of construction in this country or are being planned the decision as to the Quebec bridge will be eagerly awaited.

The Fourth of July, as usual, resulted in a casualty list of dead and wounded larger than that issued after some of the most sanguinary battles of the Civil War. Why it should be thought necessary to exhibit patriotism, if it be patriotism and not rather love of noise, in such a dangerous and foolish way as bursting cannons, shooting toy pistols and exploding giant torpedoes, is something the average man cannot understand. Many resolutions are made to observe a "San Fourth," but the resolutions usually disappear when the eventful morning comes. Doubtless the movement for a more rational observance of the nation's birthday is making some progress, but it is very slight.

Very recently a millionaire was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for perjury. It is so unusual to see a man of his class dealt with in that way that it caused quite a sensation. Perhaps the treatment accorded him was in response to the growing demand that no distinction be made between poor and rich criminals. We think it was Charles Lamb who at the time railroad accidents were numerous in England said "that improvement would not result until a railroad director was fatally injured." On the same principle, now a millionaire has been treated like an ordinary criminal, we may hope that corporation officials may have less defective memories and give the facts of their business without equivocation and deception.

An Essential Requirement.

The decision of the Illinois Supreme Court in refusing citizenship to a man who kept his saloon open on Sunday will probably meet with the approval of most people. Citizenship implies obedience to the law and the Court rightly took the ground that a man knowingly and persistently violating law was not fit to be a citizen.

The decision ought to serve as a warning in more ways than one. Too often people have been naturalized who for reasons like the above, or others equally vital, were notoriously unfit for citizenship and they have added to the difficulty of maintaining and enforcing law and were a menace to the community in which they lived.

But it also has or should have an important bearing upon the whole question of law observance and law enforcement. If a man is unfit to become a citizen because of persistent violation of law, is a man who is already a citizen fit to retain his citizenship if guilty along the same lines? And, also, is the man who after swearing to enforce laws on his induction to office, but who deliberately breaks his oath, fit to retain office or his citizenship? The Illinois Supreme Court in its decision in the above mentioned case uttered sound doctrine when it said, "It is essential to the safety and the perpetuity of government that laws be enforced until repealed."

Champlain and Hudson.

Two tercentennial celebrations of more than passing interest will be witnessed this year—one of the discovery of Lake Champlain by Samuel Champlain, the other of the Hudson river by Henry Hudson. It is a peculiar coincidence that those two redoubtable and distinguished explorers, utterly unknown to each other, were the same summer exploring in the same region, that once they were within 60 miles of each other and that each independently reached the conclusion that the river, now called the Hudson, was not the northwest passage to China. Both men made important contributions to geographical knowledge and by their achievements greatly promoted settlement and commerce. Of Champlain's ancestry, life and character we have complete knowledge; of Hudson we know but little except of the four years of his voyages of discovery. Champlain died in office full of honor. Hudson because of the mutiny of his crew perished amidst the ice and storms of the bay that bears his name, but men live in the pages of history and it is fitting that their main exploits should be celebrated this present year.

Yes, We Are Advancing.

A noted ecclesiastic recently said the world is getting worse instead of better. He is evidently a pessimist, whose pessimism is not justified. To be sure if one looks at the question within narrow limits of time and space he may see no progress. To compare the moral condition of the world today with yesterday may reveal nothing, but the comparison of decade with decade and century with century does. That the millennium is still in the far distance most people will admit, but any average student of history can see that the world as compared with former ages has made a great advance. Here and there have been eddies and back currents but still the stream of moral progress has flowed steadily on. In all this, Christianity has been a mighty and beneficent force, in spite of crude, hard theologies and the shortcomings of many of its adherents, and the power of the Nazarene was never so great as now.

Discontent of Hindoos.

That discontent with British rule has agitated certain parts of India for some time and that assassinations have been numerous is well known. But of late the signs of discontent have been less conspicuous, partly because of reforms instituted by the government. Therefore the double murder in London the other day of Indian officials came as a rude shock, especially as assassinations are so exceedingly rare in England. Whatever the grievances of the Hindoos, murder is no way to secure their removal, and in the present case it is significant that the brother of the murderer and the better class of Hindoos repudiate his action.

The Danger in Flies.

To warn people of the dangers of flies, and to show them how to get rid of the pests, the Chicago health department has issued a bulletin, in which the pesky nuisances are called all sorts of bad names. "Flies are the dirtiest and filthiest of vermin," the bulletin says. "They are born in filth, live in filth and carry filth around with them, only to be scattered upon those whom they touch. Now is the time to build your lines of defence. Prepare to fight them as you would wild beasts seeking your life."

A good fly poison, not dangerous to human life, the bulletin adds, is a solution of bichromate of potash, one dram dissolved in 2 ounces of water and sweetened with a little sugar. Put some in shallow dishes and place throughout the house. Another is cobalt chloride, one dram dissolved in 3 ounces of water, placed in shallow dishes as above. To clean rooms in which there are large numbers of flies burn pyrethrum powder or blow black flag into the air of the room. These do not kill the flies; they are merely stunned and fall to the floor. They must then be gathered up and destroyed.

Seven different varieties of flies are found in our houses, 98 per cent of which are represented by the common house fly. Flies lay their eggs only in fermenting or decaying substances—by preference in horse manure.

Hence, as a writer in Harper's Weekly points out, every stable is a center of infection unless periodically disinfected. The fly maggot is also hatched out in latrines and ash-pit refuse, such as bedding, straw, rags, paper, scraps of meat, fruit, etc., on which substances the larvae subsist after they hatch, which occurs in about twelve days after the eggs have been laid. It is estimated that a single fly, laying 120 eggs at a time, will produce a progeny amounting to sextillions by the end of the season.

The number of bacteria upon a single fly have been proved to range all the way from 550 to 6,000,000. The average for 414 flies which were examined at the agricultural experiment station at Storrs, Conn., last year, was 1,500,000 bacteria apiece. This represents about the number of bacteria that enter the human system when one swallows a glass of liquid into which some fly has perhaps fallen to be removed by a slovenly waiter without the liquid being thrown away.

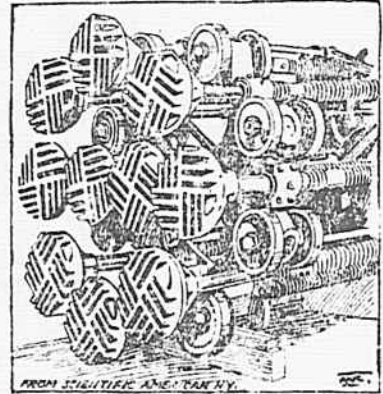
NEW TUNNELING MACHINE.

Device Cuts Through Rock at the Rate of Five Feet Per Hour.

The machine for tunneling rock here-in illustrated was invented by Mr. Skaftos of Denver. One of these machines is already in operation at Georgetown, Colo., and has come up to the inventor's highest expectations. Mr. Skaftos stands ready to take contracts with his machine to lay and all rock and will guarantee to cut five feet an hour, twenty-four hours a day.

The machine, complete, ready for work, weighs twenty-five tons, and its length is slightly in excess of eighteen feet. This huge frame holds an crushing head, each carried on a four inch horizontal shaft and working on the same principle as a stamp mill, with the exception that the blows are given with the aid of springs instead of force of gravity. The entire fore part of the machine revolves as it cuts, thus cutting a full, clean bore, all the muck being flushed from the tunnel by means of a three-inch stream of water carried directly through the machine under forty pounds pressure and fed through ten small nozzles, each of which sends a stream beside each crushing head. This constant revolution of the machine is its strong point, the body being run on a series of "foot" wheels, thirty-two in all. The axes of these wheels—they are set in pairs—are arranged so they may be set at will, preventing the wheels from tracking. A simple twist sets them at an angle, and thus the whole machine moves forward or backward or unlike a huge screw.

The ends of the cutter shafts carry tappets, which, as they revolve, are acted upon by a five foot cam. This draws back the tappets and releases them. In relation to the hardness of



END VIEW OF MACHINE, SHOWING CUTTING HEADS.

the rock these blows can be regulated and the drop varied from four to twelve inches by substituting other sized cams.

The cam has a long, barrel-like hub, which permits the center shafts being brought back without interfering with the others. Diametrically opposite cutters strike at the same time. The springs which lend the force to the blows are five feet long, six inches in diameter and composed of a specially chilled inch steel. These cutting or crushing heads, as they should be called, are two feet in diameter, the face of each being composed of a series of blunt teeth. These heads revolve about the axis of the machine as they strike, thus producing a grinding motion to the surface of the breast.

With an eight inch drop these heads strike a blow of 4,000 pounds 200 times a minute. This means that a total of 800,000 pounds is expended against the breast of the tunnel over sixty seconds. It is claimed that if each head penetrates but the thickness of a sheet of common writing paper at a blow it will cut in at the rate of an inch a minute.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION.

German Method of Resuscitation in Cases of Apparent Drowning.

Dr. Schafer in the Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift gives the following directions for artificial respiration in cases of apparent drowning: The movements of artificial respiration should be begun at once as soon as the patient has been removed from the water, and no time should be lost in removing or loosening the clothing. As soon as taken from the water lay the patient on his stomach with outstretched arms, the face turned to one side, the operator kneeling astride or at one side of the patient.

Place the hands on the small of the back of the patient, one on each side, with the thumbs parallel. Bend forward with outstretched arms, so that the weight of the operator will rest on his wrist joints, and so make even, strong downward pressure upon the lower ribs and loins of the patient and remain so while counting slowly one, two, three. The operator then swings back, taking away the pressure on his hands, which are kept in the same position, and remains so while counting slowly one, two, three.

This forward and backward movement, producing and relieving the pressure on the loins, is to be maintained without noticeable intermission at the rate of about twelve times a minute. The pressure drives the air from the lungs, and the removal of the pressure draws the air in again. The movements are to be continued until natural respiration begins.

BLESSING OF FRESH AIR.

Winter and Summer Sleep With Open Windows.

Perhaps no other fallacy, says the Progressive Farmer, has done so much to promote ill-health in the South as the foolish notion that there is something peculiarly and mysteriously injurious about "night air," as if night air were different from the air which we breathe and which gives us health and strength in the day time.

We should have far fewer deaths from consumption, far fewer headaches, and a great many more people with rosy cheeks and untroubled bodies, if people made it a practice to sleep with their windows open.

If fresh air cost money, we should have millions of poor people complaining that their poverty prevented them from getting enough fresh air, whereas, since it costs nothing, they go to great pains to shut out as much as possible this great health-making gift of God every night that comes.

Go out of a close, unventilated house early in the morning into the fresh, sweet air out of doors and note the contrast; can you conceive how it is possible for people to deliberately shut themselves up one-third of their lives in the bad, unwholesome air of the closed room, when the invigorating atmosphere of God's out-of-doors is free to every living being for the mere asking?

Even in the coldest weather, plenty of cover in the sleeping-room with the open windows will make one perfectly comfortable, and there are few things which will do more to promote health and vigor.

CLASSIFIED COLUMN

One-half Cent a Word
Found Notices Free.

Gillette Razor Blades on sale at Sims Book Store.

To Rent—Two nice cottages on Green street. Apply to C. W. Prescott.

For Sale—Lot and House on Green Street, in good location. Apply at The Times and Democrat office.

For Sale—One Middleby's portable oven, in perfect condition. Address Geldruss' Bakery, Charleston, S. C.

If you want Winter Cabbage Plants to be sure to head up for winter use, D. D. Dantzier has them at 20 cents per hundred. D. D. Dantzier, 49 Whitman street.

Wanted—Every business and professional man to see our line of the celebrated "Shaw-Walker" Filing Devices. Suit any business, large or small. Sims Book Store, Orangeburg, S. C.

For Sale—One hundred bushels Toledo Cotton Seed, raised in Orangeburg County. This stood a high test at Georgia Experiment Station last season. Ayers & Williams, Orangeburg, S. C.

Wanted—To rent, 3- or 4-room house, or three or four unfurnished rooms on first floor, either in Orangeburg city or in any nearby town on railroad communicating therewith. Moderate rent required. State rent. Address X, office Times and Democrat.

For Sale—1 double-box revolving cotton press, 2 70-saw Vanwinkle gin feeds and condensers, 1 suction elevator system complete, 1 Lidel sawmill and circular saw, 1 20-h. p. Lidel engine, 1 40-h. p. Ret tubular boiler; only run two spinning seasons. apply to J. W. Smoak, Orangeburg, S. C.

Guardian Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I will file my final account as guardian of Emma Carington Moss with the Judge of Probate for Orangeburg county on the 6th day of August, 1909, and will on that day ask for letters of discharge, and all persons having claims against said estate will present the same on or before that time or they will be barred payment.

E. D. MOSS, Guardian.
July 3rd, 1909. 7-6-41

Notice to Creditors.

All persons having claims against the estate of S. A. Livingston, deceased, are hereby required to prove their respective demands before the undersigned at North, S. C., on or before July 20, 1909, or be barred payment.

E. M. LIVINGSTON,
SARAH E. LIVINGSTON,
Executors.

Notice to Creditors.

All persons holding claims against the estate of J. E. Corley will present the same properly proven on or before the seventeenth day of July, 1909 and all persons indebted to said estate will make payment on or before said date to the undersigned.

JOHN D. SHULER,
Elmore, S. C.
Qualified Administrator of the Estate of J. E. Corley, Deceased.
June 14, 1909. 6-15-41

Notice to Creditors.

All persons having claims against the estate of Richard O. Merritt, deceased, are hereby required to prove their respective demands before me at Orangeburg, S. C., on or before July 6th, 1909, or be barred payment.

ROBT. E. COPES,
Judge of Probate, as Special Referee.
June 14th, 1909.CURE FOLLOWED
YEAR OF AGONY

Intense Itching. Eczema Drove Him Nearly to Despair—Chief Surgeon of a London Hospital Called It Worst Case He Had Ever Seen—Got Little or No Relief Until

CUTICURA STOPPED HIS
UNBEARABLE TORTURE

"About four years ago, in London, I was troubled by a severe itching and dry eruption of the skin on my ankles and feet. The same, in a few days, was the case with my arms and scalp. I could hardly keep from scratching, which, I need hardly say, made it worse. Then large red patches appeared, with inflammation and soreness. After ten days, thousands of small red pimples formed. On becoming dry, these caused intense itching. I was advised to go to the hospital for diseases of the skin. I did so and was an out-patient for a month or more, the chief surgeon saying: 'I never saw such a bad case of eczema.' But I got little or no relief. Then I came to the United States and I heard so many accounts of cures by Cuticura Remedies that I resolved, as a last resource, to give them a trial. This was after suffering agonies for twelve months, and right glad am I that I did so, for I was relieved of the agonizing itching after two or three applications of Cuticura Ointment. I continued its use, combined with a liberal use of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Resolvent Pills and am now so thankful to say that after two or three sets of the Remedies, I was completely cured. I can only add that should any one be suffering as I did, I hope that the results of Henry Scott, 2922 Cross St., Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 8 and 10, '07."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of the Skin, Children and Adults, by the use of Cuticura Soap (see box) to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment (see box) to heal the skin and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (see box) to purify the blood. Sold everywhere. Write to W. & L. Mumford, Corp., Boston, Mass., for Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

Notice of Municipal Registration.

Notice is hereby given that the books for the registration of the qualified electors of the City of Orangeburg, who desire to vote at and in the Municipal Election for Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Orangeburg, S. C., to be held on Tuesday, the fourteenth (14th) day of September, 1909, will be open at the City Hall, in the City of Orangeburg, S. C., from nine (9) o'clock a. m. to two (2) o'clock p. m., on each Tuesday in the months of June and July, 1909 (after the publication of this notice), and also on each Tuesday in the month of August, 1909, up to and including Tuesday, the twenty-fourth day of August, 1909, and beginning Wednesday, August the twenty-fifth, 1909, the said books of registration will be open each day, Sundays excepted, from nine o'clock a. m. to five o'clock p. m., for the registration of said qualified electors at said City Hall, up to and including Friday, September 3rd, 1909, at which time said books of registration will be closed.

All male inhabitants of the City of Orangeburg, S. C., over the age of twenty-one years, and otherwise qualified according to law, may register. Section 197 of the Civil Code of Laws of the State of South Carolina, Vol. 1, 1902, provides, among other things, that: "The production of a certificate of registration from the Board of Supervisors of Registration of the county, entitling the applicant to vote in a polling precinct within the incorporated City or Town in which the applicant desires to vote, shall be a condition prerequisite to the applicant's obtaining a certificate of registration for municipal election, etc."

M. F. INABINET,
Supervisor of Registration of the City of Orangeburg, South Carolina.
6-8-09
Orangeburg, S. C., June 8, 1909.

South Carolina Military Academy

Scholarship Examination.

One vacant beneficiary scholarship in the South Carolina Military Academy exists in Orangeburg county.

Applicants must be between the ages of 16 and 30 years of age, physically qualified for military service, of good moral character, and unable to bear their expenses at college. The subjects for the competitive examination are United States history, English grammar, descriptive geography, arithmetic, and algebra through quadratic equations.

Applications filled out by parents or guardians must be forwarded to the Citadel not later than July 25th. For blanks or further information, address,

COL. O. J. BOND, Supt.,
Citadel, Charleston, S. C.

UNIVERSITY OF S. CAROLINA.

School of Arts, Science, Education.
Law, Engineering and Graduate Studies.

Ten different courses leading to the degree of A. B. and B. S. College fees, room and light, \$66. Board, \$12 per month. Tuition remitted in special cases.

Forty-two scholarships, each worth \$100 in cash, and free tuition. For catalogue, address,

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GROWS BIGGER

Consequently, we have to enlarge our buildings, and our stores when completed will be 500 feet long, running in arcade from right through the block from King to Meeting streets—giving us a floor space of 40,000 feet.

While These Altera-
tion Sales Are
Going On

You and your friends can benefit by the riches money-saving chances that ever came your way.

WE MUST HAVE ROOM

Profit is not thought of—cost is lost sight of. No matter what, write us an open order—we'll fill it as carefully as though you were standing at our elbow—and save you from one-third to one-half on every purchase.

Better Not Get
Dyspepsia

If you can help it. Kodol prevents Dyspepsia, by effectually helping Nature to Relieve Indigestion. But don't trifle with Indigestion.

A great many people who have trifled with indigestion, have been sorry for it—when nervous or chronic dyspepsia resulted, and they have not been able to cure it. Use Kodol and prevent having Dyspepsia.

Everyone is subject to indigestion. Stomach derangement follows stomach abuse, just as naturally and just as surely as a sound and healthy stomach results upon the taking of Kodol.

When you experience sourness of stomach, belching of gas and nauseating fluid, bloated sensation, gnawing pain in the pit of the stomach, heart burn (so-called), diarrhoea, headaches, dullness or chronic tired feeling—you need Kodol. And then the quicker you take Kodol—the better. Eat what you want, let Kodol digest it.

Ordinary peptic "dyspepsia tablets," physics, etc., are not likely to be of much benefit to you, in digestive ailments. Peppin is only a partial digester—and physics are not digesters at all.

Kodol is a perfect digester. If you could see Kodol digesting every particle of food, of all kinds, in the glass test-tubes in our laboratories, you would know this just as well as we do.

Nature and Kodol will always cure a sick stomach—but in order to be cured, the stomach must rest. That is what Kodol does—rests the stomach, while the stomach gets well. Just as simple as A, B, C.

Our Guarantee

Go to your druggist today and get a dollar bottle. Then after you have used the entire contents of the bottle if you can honestly say, that it has not done you any good, return the bottle to the druggist and he will refund your money without question or delay. We will then pay the druggist for the bottle. Don't hesitate, all druggists know that our guarantee is good. This offer applies to the large bottle only and to but one in a family. The large bottle contains 2 1/2 times as much as the fifty cent bottle.

Kodol is prepared at the laboratories of E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

A. C. Dukes and A. C. Doyle & Co.

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INSURANCE HAS DONE
FOR WOMENMade it possible for a woman to educate her little ones.
Made it possible for a woman to lift the mortgage and save the home.
Made it possible for a woman to continue her husband's business.
Made it possible for the girls and boys to finish their college education.
Made it possible for a woman to enjoy peace of mind and feel no apprehension because her husband was living up to his income.
These and a hundred other possibilities show what life insurance has done for other women.
You can make it do something for YOU. Send now, today for particulars of a plan that will interest you, and which may be the first step toward comfort and financial independence in your later years.
Write, phone or call.

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Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, La Grippe, Asthma, Throat and Lung Troubles. Prevents Pneumonia and Consumption.

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LAXATIVE

HONEY and TAR

in the

YELLOW PACKAGE

A. C. DUKES